New-York Daily Tribune

KANSAS.

Prom Ous Specias Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., March 2, 1858. We have just emerged from a civic election. We have elected a long string of city dignitaries, enough to make a respectable-looking company of cavalry, beginning with a Mayor and ending with a -a-well, I believe a Street Commissioner or a Constable—it is immaterial. The glories of the old rebellious city government, against which the gallant Gov. Walker brought a little army, have evsperated. A city charter received the dignifying consideration of three readings and a final passage over the Governor's veto, from the Territorial Legislature, and as there was nobody to gainsay it, and probably no one who cared, romance dropped down to sober matter-of-fact. The interests of this goodly city have been confided to the tender mercies ef a dozen Aldermen, not one of whom, to my hnowledge, would be qualified, according to the standard laid down by the veracious Diedrich

Kniekerboeker.
It is "a glorious victory" of course, although I "Temperance" issue was said to be in it, but as both sides claimed to be "temperance," and accused the other of departure from that faith, this also is mixed. "Conservatives," "Fanatics,"
"Bolters" and "Anti-Bolters" were all mingled
on the same tickets. However, I have no doubt but it is a "glorious victory," and the "cause of the people has triumphed."

There is a calm on the political waters. As mat-

ters stand, the belligerents at or near Fort Scott are likely to remain in their present attitude, waiting, likely to remain in their present attitude, waiting, like Micawber, for something to "turn up." Denver's advisory proclamation has quietly gone to nothingness. The mustering of the militia still progresses, and if the enrolling officers do not get the \$5 per day (see Denver's proclamation), \$they, nevertheless, seem to entertain hopes that they may.

Next week the United States District Court is to meet. Cato, who is the judicial dignitary of this District, was at Washington at last accounts, and his return is problematic and uncertain. A long

his return is problematic and uncertain. A long string of cases is still on the docket. These memorials of the war of Freedom are not all wiped out. Sheriff Walker, who did not relish the serving of individual notices in all cases, posted up a list of names at the door of the Probate Clerk's effice, against which were a string of circumstances, among which murder and areon were varied by "shooting with intent to kill." The Sheriff in this notice admonished all the parties therein mentioned to appear, as he had not time to hunt them m. them up.

The weather is a little colder again. We have a

nominating convention in Lawrence to-day to nom-inate candidates for the Constitutional election to be held next Tuesday. These conventions are being held everywhere throughout the Territory.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN'S NEWS FROM KANsas.-The announcement by telegraph upon the authority of The St. Louis Republican to the effect that Isaac Mundie, one of the judges of election, had been shot in the head with a view of preventing him from giving evidence before Gov. Denver, we are assured is ncorrect, so far as regards his having been murdered. A merchant of Westport, only ten miles from the Delaware Crossing, at present in the city, this morn ing received a letter from his clerk, in which he ex pressed his regret in having to notice the death of Mr. Mundie, who had accidentally shot himself. Had the latter met with his death by the hands of others, such fact would have been fully communicated to our in-

The following extract from a private letter to a gen deman here, shows something of the feeling among

Free-State men in Kansas: LEAVENWORTH CITY, Feb. 23, 1858. LEAVENWORTH CITY, Feb. 23, 1858.

The people of Kansas are at present engaged in preparing for the Constitutional Convention which is to meet on the 4th Taesday of March next at Minneola, the new capital. But should Congress admit us under the Lecompton Constitution, which I very much fear, of course the labors of this Convention would be thwarted. From latest advices, considering the outrageous appointment of that Reference Committee by Mr. Orr, the Speaker of the House, we are fearful that the said Constitution will pass Con-Committee by Mr. Orr. the Speaker of the House, we are fearful that the said Constitution will pass Congress, and then should Calhoun issue the certificates of election for Marshal and the rest of the Pro-Slavery State officers, and also the members of the Legislature, and they should attempt to set up that Government here against the known wishes of five-sixths of the people, elected as they were by fraud, then look out for a lively time here, for I do most solemnly assure you our people would never submit to that Constitution and Government, but would resist it to the bloody end. H. T. Green, egg., one of the membrs of bloody end. H. T. Green, esq., one of the mem the late Investigating Committee, appointed by the Legislature to investigate the election frauds on the 21st of December and 4th of January last, at Kickapoo, Delaware City, Delaware Crossing, Salarus, and Oxford, has just started to Washington, with a full report of their investigations to lay before Congress, which will open their eyes a little, I am inclined to believe. All is quiet here now. Delaware Crossing, Shawnee

FORT SCOTT.

Correspondence of The Cinclinati Gazette Correspondence of The Cinclanati Gazette.

QUINDARO, K. T., Feb. 26, 1838.

The latest intelligence from Fort Scott is, that G.

W. Clark, at the head of 130 Missourians, has possession of the town, and they declare that they will destroy every Free State settlement in that vicinity.

Upon the request of the people there, about a hundred stand of arms, and several men, have been sent down from here.

from here.
Col. Leonhardt has gone to take command of the Col. Leonbardt has gone to take command of the Free-State forces.

As there are now three or four companies of United States troops there, it is very probable that hostilities may be suspended for the present, but it would not be surprising at any time to hear them break out afresh, and involve the whole Territory.

There is any amount of caucusing for the Constitutional Convention going on.

LECOMPTON IN OHIO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 6, 1858. It is the merest folly for the friends of Mr. Buchanan to deny that upon the question of the Lecompton fraud, the Democracy of the North-West are bitterly and irreconcilably opposed to him. It is true that here and there an office-holder sustains him; but in many places they are even cowed by the voice of an indigpart public sentiment. In Ohio, if a poll was taken to-cay, the policy of Mr. Buchanan would not be sus tained by one out of every hundred Democratic votes and the Member of Congress from Ohio who votes for the Lecompton swindle, may as well make his political will at once. His epitaph will be: "Died of Lecomp-

will at once. The epicopa tion:

The Ohio Statesman, the organ of the party, continues to deal its blows against the fraud and its supporters with no symptoms of absted zeal. The appointment of Sam Medary to the Post-Office in this city had doubtless two objects in view—one to strike at Douglas in the person of Miller, the incumbent, and the other to control The Statesman, edited by Medary's son-in-law. The latter object has proved a complete failure. I do not believe The Statesman deaires to change us position, neither would it dars so deaires to change us position, neither would it dars so to do in the face of such a sautiment as pervades the State. The Democratic Anti-Lecompton meeting at State. The Democratic Anti-Lecompton meeting at State. The Democratic Anti-Lecompton meeting at Cincinnati March 2, was a complete success in numbers and enthusiasm. It was held in the same ball in which sat the Convention that nominated Mr. Buchanan. It was addressed by Stanley Mathews, the chann. It was addressed by Stanley Mathews, the President's District-Attorney for Southern Ohio, and by Henry B. Payne, who led the Democratic party in the last Gubernaterial campaign. For his rebellion, Mr. Mathews' head will doubtless soon fall into the basket. Mr. Payne's speech was very decided, as the following extracts will show:

"The great body of Northern Democrats are as a anit on this question, for in this State of Onio there cannot be found one man in fifty who voted the Democratic ficket at the last election but that views the measure as one calculated to pring disgrace man, the

measure as one calculated to bring disgrace upon the party that advocates it, as a lawless and unconstitu-

tional assumption of tyranny, oppression and fraud, to be perpetrated alone by force."

"But shall we as Democrats force a Government, hated and detested by a people, to gratify one in five of its population! The idea is infamous, and will bring reproach and disgrace upon the Democratic party; moreover, it is tyranny, nonrpation and despot-iem, and I say any people, civilized or uncivilized,

would be justified in resisting unto death the attempt. [Loud and long-continued cheers.]"

"The only thing that remained for the Democracy who stood by their old landmarks, and who would fight for the old faith, who would redeem the piedges and save the henor of the party, was to hur! defauce at the Executive and all his constitutional advisers."

The shouts of approval of this continuent were prolonged until they became wearisome.

At Toledo a Douglas meeting was held, which was broken up for the moment by the irruption of Custom-House officials, and at which some pugilistic exhibitions were witnessed. In the end it was organized and addressed by Daniel O. Morton, Mr. Bachanan's former District-Attorney for Northern Ohio, and others.

and others.

As might have been expected, the three or four Democratic papers who still follow the waning fortunes of Mr. Buchanan are not stinted in their denuciations of Mr. Payne. The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 2d thue "pitches into" the rebeis:

"It must be a rich treat to the Black Republican editors of Ohio to hear such papers as The Stateman, and such persons as Henry B. Payne, Wayne Griewold, and other noted Democratic politicians, "shreking" for "bleeding Kanasi" more lustily than they themselves were accustomed to. If it did not threaten to take the bread out of their mouths, we suppose the Black Republican editors would give the business over to the Black Republican editors would give the business over to the Black Republican editors would give the business over to the Black Republican editors would give the business over to the slow that schirchy. The question now is, which class will supersede the other. The contest promises to be a louid one. It would be difficult, we think, to find an impire between them. To us their voices sound so much alike and in harmony, and so Black Republicanish, that we wouldn't pretend to decide which was which."

So in like manner The Dayton Empire denounce So in like manner The Dayton Empire denounces
Payne as "about as howling a Black Republican as
"can be found within the boundaries of the State of
"Ohio," and that he is "now where he naturally be"longs—Abolitionism being bred in his bones."
The Democratic Anti-Lecompton State Convention
meets here on Wednesday next, the 10th. It will be
a large meeting, and will give forth no doubtful sound.
Ohio Democracy is ready for war to the hilt.
LOOKER-ON.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, March 9, 1858.

As has been foreshadowed throughout, the nom ination of Cook as Postmaster at Chicago was con firmed to-day, in defiance of the opposition of both Senators from Illinois, and in the face of an array of charges made by Judge Douglas and not disproved by the Administration, which, under any other state of circumstances than now exists, would have booted it out of the Chamber. Twentyfive Senators recorded themselves in the affirmative and eighteen in the negative-Douglas, Pugh, Broderick and Stuart being among the latter. Pairing off reduced the aggregate vote, exclusive of absentees not in that category. Judge Douglas, in a careful and calm speech, reviewed the whole case, and urgently appealed to the Senate to vindicate its own integrity by a rejection. But his words were unheeded. Subsequently, a motion was made to take off the injunction of secrecy, but the majority voted that down, and as they had just voted th other up—thus proving that they were not prepared to face the public judgment on the evidence pro-

As this case has attracted more than usual atten-As this case has attracted more than usual atten-tion, a brief glance at its leading features may be desirable. Mr. Price, the present incumbent, en-tered office on the 1st of April, 1857, having ten days previously sent his bond to the Department, which, by some error or accident, was not filed until the 29th of that month, he, however, acting as account was in arrears some \$7,000, and he had on hand about \$11,000 of stamps, which were sold to his successor, Price, and the gold for the same paid over. In rendering his quarterly account ending 31st March, these stamps, thus sold, were returned as a part of his official assets to be placed to his as a part of his official assets to be placed to his credit. But in May, the Department, having discovered light, drew on Cook for \$9,000, which he refused to pay. In July that draft was repeated, with an additional one for \$5,400, which had in the mean time been ascertained to be the final balance against him. These drafts were also declined. The Department then instructed Price to demand the money of his securities, who asked reasonable indulgence for inquiry and arrangement. In September Cook informed the Department of having sold a lot to enlarge the Post-Office, for \$15,600, and desired this sum credited to the un-\$15,600, and desired this sum credited to the unsatisfied balance. The Department declined, saying that no money could be recognized as due until the jurisdiction was released, which could not be effected under eighteen months, and repeated the demand for payment. Soon afterward, Price wa instructed to inform the securities that unless the balance was liquidated suit would be commenced. In November, Cook paid the difference between the balance against him and the price of the lot sold The Department never accepted the deed of sale until the 18th of February, after his present nom-ination as Postmaster. Evidence was presented here yesterday of judgments and executions against Cook, for which this property would be liable, be-cause the deed had not been recorded. And when these and other facts were submitted to Mr. Toombs yesterday, he replied that he should vote for him, if country, in order to vindicate the principle which President has asserted. Comment is rendered un-necessary with such declarations to speak for them-

Defaulters of one sort and another are in the best possible odor, and there is a fine opening now for abolishing extradition treaties, to allow those persecuted patriots whom our laws have driven into foreign exile to return and enjoy the good things of a forgiving and charitable Administration. After all manner of tribulation, the President to-day nom insted Wm. Selden as Marshal of this District. Only a few days ago, he signified a distinct purpose of choosing between Mr. Ould and Mr. Lenox, and promised to make the nomination on Friday. the outside pressure soon changed that intention, and local Committees have since swarmed the White House, advocating their special candidates. In the midst of this dilemma, the President fell back upon his original choice, whom he had abanback upon his original choice, whom he had abandoned a fortnight since, owing to some action in the Legislature of Virginia concerning the State bonds, which the broken bank of Selden, Withers & Co., had formerly negetiated. Mr. Selden is an F. F. V., and therefore, of course, an exceptionable, but, like Mr. Buchanan, he is an cient in years, and hardly up to the demands of pro-gressive Democracy. It will go hard with him to figure as a chief usher in these cold nights, as his predecessor has done for the President and all the Cabinet, without much personal benefit to himself, or any increased honor to his office. The nomina-tion of Postmaster has been more than a weak before the Committee of the District and not yet reported. And hints have been thrown out that they mean to be in no hurry, no matter what may be the wishes at the West End.

After at first expressing objection to any qualification to the Lecompton Constitution, the Southern Senators have now agreed to accept Mr. Pugh's amendment in substance, if not in form. This is to be trumpeted, of course, as a great concession-s new compromise—while, in fact, it has no practical virtue or value. The President has expressed much solicitude on this point, and since the Northern thunder began to roll, has personally appealed to Senators to waive their objections, if, for no other reason, to relieve his nogiting from graning. other reason, to relieve his position from growing embarrassment. This is one result of the opposition which has been exhibited, and proves that more may be accomplished by resolute resistance.

INDEX.

KANSAS IN WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1858.

I learn from Mr. Green, one of the Kansas Board of Commissioners, who came as bearer of the testimony teken before his Board, that the work of organizing the militia of the Territory is going on rapidly. Men are en ployed at \$5 per day to organize the various counties. Large volunteer companies are organized, and are nightly drilling, in the cities of Lawrence, Leavenworth, Topeka, Ossawottonie, Prairie City and other large towns. It is estimated that at the present time there are regularly organized in Kansas Territory 15,000 men. This entire force will repel all attempts to enforce the Lecompton Constitution, should the Federal Government attempt to enforce that instrument upon the people of that Territory, Major-Gen, James H. Lane is the Commander-in-Chief of this force. About 2,000 of these men own horses, and KANSAS IN WASHINGTON.

recent election fraude in that Territory; but Mr. Letcher of the Special Kansas Investigating Committee says they are of no importance; that he don't doubt the frauds charged, but that the Committee in Congress have nothing to do with them. He says he don't care if there were but four legal votes cust at any election in that Territory; that Congress has nothing to do with that question; that that will be a matter of investigation when the members of Congress, under Lecompton, take their seats! The majority of that Committee will try to report on Thursday next.

THE BORDER RUFFIANS AT WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The Evening Post. WASHINGTON, March 9, 1858. A dispatch was recently cent to the country by the telegraphic agent of the Associated Press, that certain "citizens of Kansas, temporarily residing here, called "upon the President of the United States and con-"upon the President of the United States and congratulated him upon his course in sanctioning Le"compton, and urging the admission of Kansas upon
"it." Now, who are these "citizens of Kansas "
these temporary residents of Washington! They are
the perpetrators of the great fraud that has been imposed upon the people of Kansas! They are the
consummation here in Washington. Nearly all of
them hold Federal offices, under Buchanan, in Kansas!
Nearly or quite all of them have perpetrated the most them hold Federal omices, under nuchadan, in Kausae.
Nearly or quite all of them have perpetrated the most high-handed crimes against the laws! Against nearly, or quite all of them criminal warrants have been issued in the Courts of Kansas, from the service of which they have severally escaped! They seek shelter and protection here in Washington, and find one beneath the roof of the White House, and the

which they have severany easpeat. They see shelter and protection here in Washington, and find one beneath the roof of the White House, and the other in the warm grasp and enthusiastic assurances of James Buchanan! These "citizens" of Kansas—these temporary residents of Washington, are fugitives from justice in Kansas!

There have been some fresh arrivals since I last wrote you, and some fresh facts, recently developed, about those who previously arrived. Let us look the worthies over and examine their record, and see what they want. Remember, reader, as you pass along, that all these persons of whom I write "congratulate" the President upon his Kansas policy."

Frank J. Marshall is first. He claims to have been elected Governor of the State under Lecompton, and Calhoun assured him that he shall be so returned. The election was on the 4th of January. It appears by the testimony, now in this city, taken before the Kansas Board of Commissioners, authorized by the Legislature of the Territory, that Marshall was at Jefferson City, Missouri, en route to Washington, about three weeks before that election, and there met the Sheriffs of different counties of Missouri in Gov. Stewart's office. His conversation was mainly with the Sheriffs trom the counties bordering on Kansas, and the subject was about his chances of election as Governor of the new State. The Sheriffs 'thought he need not fear—that the Missouri boys were all right," and one Sheriff promised him four votes himself, and said the boys in his county would give him five hundred. Another Sheriff said his county would gree him as many more. Gov. S'ewart regretted that he could not be in the Territory himself on that day to help Marshall, but assured him that "he "knew the Missouri boys were all ready to afford him "aid," and expressed the belief that he (Marshall) would be elected. Marshall expressed his dislike of the men selected by the Administration as Governors. would be elected. Marshall expressed his dislike of the men selected by the Administration as Governors for Kansas: they were not such men as he wanted. He declared that he had set twelve or fifteen traps for Denver, and thought it would be d—d singular if he did not get his foot into one of them. He did not believe Denver would remain Governor of Kansas two weeks. At this time Marshall learned that Governor Walker, who was then in Washington, had resigned as Governor of Kansas, and then he concluded to re-turn to Kansas instead of proceeding to Washington. He subsequently came to this city to see that Calhoun "returns" himself elected. It is reported that he has received from Calhoun a certificate of election. The witness who testified to the above facts signed his name "J. Sabin," and swears that he is a Dem-

Col. Joshua H. Danforth, a citizen of Missouri, and Col. Joshua H. Danforth, a citizen of Missouri, and member of the Convention that indorsed Buchanan Lecompton Constitution! He is here. He carried the poll-books of the election of January 4th at Shawnee, in Johnson County, down to Westport, in Missouri, and took them into Col. Boone's store, and there saw, Alexander S. Johnson (son of the Rev. Tom Johnson), Charles Gedfrey and J. E. Harwood, all "citizens of Kansas," writing names en the poll-books. According to the testimony there were 103 mames on the books when the polls closed, one-half of which represented Shawpee Indians and Missourians. When the parties above named got through writing in Col. Boone's store, the books showed that there had been 773 names added. This Col. Joshus H. Danforth, for his services in conveying these poll-books into Missouri. services in conveying these poll-books into Missouri, and witnessing these forgeries, is about to be appointed, if he has not been already, Agent for the Kansas

ed, if he has not been already, Agent for the Kansas Kickapoo Indians.

The above facts were also certified to by C. F. Farland, one of the Judges of Election at Shawnee.

While the above work was going on in Col. Boone's store, in Westport, Mo., Alexander S. Johnson took the poll-books of the 21st of December, and wrote three or four kundred names upon them t. He is here demanding the appointment of Agent in Kansas of the Shawnee and Wyandott Indians, the most valuable post of that class in Kansas, and the one out of which Johnson's father, Rev. Thomas Johnson of Shawnee Mission, has become immensely rich. This young Johnson is to receive an appointment from this Administration for committing one of the most high handed crimes under the laws, according to the testimony before the Commission, which leaves subject to his will the disposal of all lands upon the Shawnee Reservation.

his will the disposal of all lands upon the Shawnee Reservation.

Mr. J. Winston, Agent of the Potawatamie Indians, is also here. He has participated in all the recent election frauds in that Territory, for which services he has just been appointed by the President Enited States Marshal of Kansas Territory, and Elias S. Dennis has been removed.

The question may arise why Mr. Dennis has been removed. Look at his testimony before the Board of Commissioners, and you find that he swore that he was at the voting precinct, in the border town of Oxford, on the 4th of January; that, from an actual canvass, there cannot be more than seventy-five votes in the precinct; that two hundred and fifty voters were east at the election referred to, and that a large majority of them came from Missouri, and, after voting, returned to that State! Here you have the sum total of his offense, for which he has been removed by James Buchanan. Mr. Winston has not yet been constituted by the Senate.

firmed by the Senate. Samuel J. Jones (better known as "Sheriff Jones Namuel J. Jones (better known as sain Jones has been appointed Register of the District Land Office at Fort Scott. This is reward for robberies, house-burnings and other outrages perpetrated upon the people of Kansas for the last few years.

Mr. Schroeder has been appointed Register of the

Mr. Schroeder has been appointed Register of the same office with Jones.

A Mr. Gilbert is to be United States District Attorney of Kansas, in place of Weer, who has been shaky on Lecompton.

Calhoun, Cato, Clarkson, Henderson and Miller are all to be retained in office as surveyor-general, Judge, postmaster of Leavenworth, mail agent, and Indian Ingent. None of these men, however, dare return to the execution of their duties, because they are offenders against the laws of that Territory. It remains to be seen whether Buchanan will send these men back—these law breakers—with a force of federal treeon. They can never return without such force. troops. They can never return without such force. They can never remain there with such force, for they are charged with crime, and no Federal authority can prevent the execution of the laws by the civil authority.

THE SOUTHERN KNOW-NOTHINGS. respondence of The Pennsylvanian.

Correspondence of The Pennsylvanian.

Washington, March 9, 1868.

For some time it has been whispered here that the fourteen members of the House, who represent the Southern Know-Nothings, were endeavoring to form a coalition with the Democrats of the North, for the purpose of building up what was to be called a great national moderate party—free from Black Republican prejudice on the one hand, and 5-2th-ern fire-cating intensity on the other. There can be no doubt but that this idea is seriously entertained by a few, but it is very shallow and will pass pass away as a chimera. The true Northern Democracy can never be brought to adopt the proscription policy of the Know-Nothings. They have contended against that policy through victory and through defeat, and it is as objectionable to them now as it ever was. While the great Northern Democracy, who cherish the Union above all other earthly consideratione, have no sympathy with the extreme men of WASHINGTON, March 9, 1808. erations, have no sympathy with the extreme men of the South, who boast of bowie-knives and revolvers

as their arguments, yet they love their political breth-ren there, who stand by the Constitution and the Un-ion, and will never desert them for new allies. It will be remembered that the Southern Know-Nothings, with one exception, voted with the Domo-crats on Harris's resolution, and have proclaimed themselves to be the friends of the admission of Kan-sas under the Lecomoton Constitution. Since that themselves to be the triends of the admission as under the Lecompton Constitution. Since that yole was taken a persistent effort has been making by Douglas and his friends to bring them over to their side. It is this effort which has brought to life the idea I have noticed above. If these Know Nothing-Territory 15,000 men. This entire force will repel all attempts to enforce the Lecompton Constitution, should the Federal Government attempt to enforce that instrument upon the people of that Territory. Major Gen. James H. Lane is the Commander-in-Chief of this force. About 2,000 of these men own horses, and can organize as a cavalry force at short notice; 1,000 are drilled as such already.

The testimory which Mr. Green brings is, as I have intimated, an avalanche of facts in exposition of the

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

THE MEETING IN JOHN STREET. The prayer-meeting held at midday in the "Old Methodist Church" in John street, is, if possible, increasing

daily. This meeting has been established but a few weeks, yet it is now attended by about twelve hundred persons. This number comprises two audiences—one in the main sudience-room and the other in the basement. The exercises in each place are conducted independently of the other, and do not interfere or con-flict, except that the singing is loud enough to be heard in all parts of the building, and even in the street.

This meeting is more under the control of young men than that held at the same hour in the "Dutch Church" in Fulton street, and is hardly ever conducted by a clergyman or an old man, while age and clerical dignity seem to divide the honors of the alter. In fact it has been an occasion of remark at the "Old North Dutch," that young men are not often enough appointed to the chair—and by young men are meant all whose hair is not yet streaked with gray.

The number of ladies who attend the John-street meeting is comparatively few, and they set chiefly in the gallery. Some of them are good old "Methodist Mothers, who, during prayer, not only bend the head but kneel, and who sometimes by way of response give utterance to an "Amen."

The pulpit of the church is at present draped with mourning, in memory of the late Bishop Waugh of Baltimore, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. On the desk hangs a large and conspicuous placard:

YOUNG MEN AND YOUTH

HESITATE TO TAKE PART.

The rules by which the meeting is governed are somewhat different from those adopted at the Dutch Church, and have been printed on cards which may be folded and carried in the pocket. The following is a

copy:
Order of Exercises and Suggestions for the Government of the Business Men's Daily Union Prayer-Meeting, No. 44 John street.
1st-Hyms, not over four stanzas.
2d-Reading Scriptures, never over fifteen to

wenty verses.

3d-Prayer by Leader.

These three exercises not to occupy over twelve minutes; then the meeting to be left open for prayer or exhortation. No person to pray or exhort over three minutes, nor pray and exhort the same day. At 124 o'clock the leader will ask any who wish the pray-12% o'clock the leader will ask any who wish the prayers of the meeting for themselves to rise without speaking, and remain standing a few seconds—a half minute being allowed for this. At the touch of the bell will begin a season of two minutes silent prayer, to be broken by the leader asking some brother by name to lead in prayer.

It is desired that no more than two consecutive prayers or exhortations should follow each other.

When a verse of any hymn is desired to be sung, let it be announced distinctly, that all may find it, as it may not be familiar to each one, and never over two verses at a time.

Whoever leads the meeting, or takes part in the

two verses at a time.

Whoever leads the meeting, or takes part in the exercises, must remember it is very desirable that they do not begin in low tones, but, throughout, speak distinctly, with their voices somewhat raised, and facing the larger part of the audience from where they may be seated.

When special requests for prayer are read by the lender or made by the audience, let them not be disregarded by the one who next leads in prayer.

The Pastors of the Churches, the Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, and the Churches of our cities and land, should be made the special subjects of prayer for the last half hour each Saturday, that the Sabbath succeeding may be a great day in Zion.

Young men are expected to take part.

The leader will announce the closing hymn punctually 5 minutes before 1—any one having the floor yielding immediately—and ask for the benediction from any cleryman present.

A collection to defray necessary expenses will be taken Wednesdays and Saturdays, while singing the closing hymn.

All notices must be written plainly, and pass through

taken Wednesdays and Saturdays, while closing hymn.

All notices must be written plainly, and pass through the Committee before reading. Union notices will be gladly read: but those of denominational character will be declined.

The leader will strike the bell whenever the rules are disregarded, or he wishes to gain the floor, if others are before him, in order to direct the exercises

others are before him, in order to affect the exercises at any time.

The singing will be led by one person near the desk, so there may be no confusion in this regard.

No controverted points discussed or announcements of what denomination the brother may belong to must be made upon the floor.

It must be understood that those who cannot remain the whole hour should come and go as suits their convenients.

convenience.

N. B.—The Trustees of the Church request that the

N. B.—The Trustees of the Church request that the use of tobacco be dispensed with during the hour.

Those coming early will please fill seats forward. All should take seats immediately upon entering the house, as far up in the pews as possible. When all seats are filled, walk down the aisle near the desk and stand, so that none may be kept out. Standing at the stove, near the door, should be avoided by all.

By order of the Committee on Devotional Meetings of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

These rules are strictly enforced. A person who verrung his time, either in prayer promptly called to order by the stroke of the bell, and he is expected to consider this reminder as n discourtesy, and immediately to obey it by taking his seat. The practice of this rule conduces to the animation of the meetings, not only by providing for many different speakers, but by securing pointedness and epigramnatic brevity in their remarks.

At the meeting on Wednesday, the house was filled to overflowing, both floor and galleries. The exercises were begun punctually at 12 o'clock. A young man, a member of the Young Men's Christian Associa tion of this city, took the chair by previous appointment as leader, and performed the duties of his position with promptness and skill. It is said that a pecu liar legislative ability is required to conduct a prayer meeting with success, and particularly a large body.

The opening hymn, which began, "Come thou fount of every blessing," was sung with great power and

A selection from the Scriptures was then read, to which the house listened with impressive silence, and at the conclusion of the reading a brief prayer was

offered, according to the rule, by the conductor. It was then announced that the meeting was open, to take whatever direction might be given to it by perons who volunteered either to speak or pray.

A number of special requests for prayers were read, as follows: "A wife begs the prayers of this meeting in behalf

of her husband, who is unconverted, and is intemper-

"The prayers of God's people are requested for young man, a returned Californian, now present, who has just formed resolutions of improvement in hi course of life; that our Heavenly Father may give him strength to keep his resolutions of reform, and may finally lead him, by the blessed influences of the Hely Spirit, to reneunce the ways of the world and embrace the offers of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Savier."

"The prayers of this congregation are earnestly solicited by a father in behalf of his son and son's wife who have been living in a backslidden state for severa

The prayers of the brethren are requested for brother, who has been a drunkard for forty years."

"A brother who has been a constant attendant upon and laborer at these meetings, asks an interest in your prayers in behalf of two brothers for whom many prayers have been put up with strong crying and tears by a row sainted mother."
"A young convert requests the prayers of this meet

it g in behalf of his father, who has not heard the Gos pel preache in fifteen years." The writer requests prayers for his elder brother-

the son of a clergyman and the child of many prayers-who is bringing his father a gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.' "A young man requests the prayers of God's people in behalf of a brother in Cuba, who once professed

Christ but for a long time has rejected him. He has a rich legacy in a sainted mother's prayers, but the prayers of those present are expestly solicited. "Several young men who are in the habit of attend-

ug these meetings request prayers for one of their

employers; also for the rest of their fellow employers, that they may be brought to a saving knowledge of

"The prayers of this congregation are requested for

an only son and brother, who is an inebriate." "The prayers of this congregation are requested for a brother at sea, that God would convert him."

After reading the notices, a young man arose, who eaid he wished to incite the Christian young men who might be present to greater diligence in personal effort for the conversion of their unconverted friends and acquaintances. He thought that the present time was one favorable to such a rule, and that advances might now be made and welcomed, which at other times would be regarded only as intentions. All men are now unusally impressed with religious truth, and a sense of their responsibility to God. It was just the time to meet them, to offer them a civil hand, and to speak to them a proper word. He said that a young friend of his had recently returned from California, who had attended this meeting on the day previous, and who, until then, had not been inside a church for eight years. He had a sister in a neighboring city, lying at the point of death. She was a devoted Christian, and shortly after her brother's return, besought him, on her death bed, to prepare himself to die. Her earnestness made a deep impression upon him, which was further deepened by the extraordinary solemnity of such a scene, in a sick chamber, where a sister was nigh unto death. He became serious, and in this frame of mind had come

and the speaker asked the prayers of the assembly in behalf of so interesting a case. Prayer was then offered, and a hymn sung, beginning:

to the prayer-meeting. He was not yet converted,

"Do I not love thee, oh, my Lord!
Behold my heart and see!"
The Rev. Mr. Haskell of Washington, D. C., then rose and stated that on the previous day at noon he atterded the newly-established business men's prayermeeting in Boston. The audience was large, and th feeling solemn. He mentioned, also, he had recently received into his church seventeen persons on profes sion of faith, as the fruits of a recent revival.

The leader extended an invitation to all unconverted persons in the house, who desired the special prayers of the congregation, to rise in their places, and several young men arose. Two minutes were then spent it silent prayer. The stillness of the audience at this point in the exercises was most profound. The silence was broken by the offering of an uttered prayer, by a person previously designated by the leader.

After the singing of another hymn-

After the singing of another nymb.

"I'm not ashamed to own my God,
Nor to defend his cause"—
a young man rose and said that he could repeat these words from his own experience; he felt a boldness in coming to the Throne of Grace, yet he also felt the need of others' prayers, and hoped the congregation would remember him in their petitions. An old man then offered prayer, and was followed in the same exercise by a young lad, who uttered tremblingly a few words that God would have mercy on him, and lead him in the way of salvation. This prayer affected many persons to tears.

The Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, Paster of the Second street Methodist Church, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn stated that 120 persons had been converted in his church within the last few months, and that the interest was still increasing. The hymn, "Behold a stranger at the door," was then sung, after which the leader announced that there was time for one prayer before the final hymn. This was offered, and the congregation rose and sung, in conclusion, the hymn, " Am I a soldier of the cross," and were then dismissed with the

THE MEETING IN BROOME STREET.

The daily prayer meeting held in the Reformer Dutch Church at the corner of Broome and Greene streets increases in numbers and interest. This meeting differs from the meetings held down town only in the larger attendance of ladies. It will be seen from the requests which follow that mothers and sisters take a deep interest in the work that is going on. The meeting is conducted upon the same rule as the others under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Through its instrumentality quite a number of both sexes profess to have become subjects of con-version. The following requests may be taken as an rdication of the interest here referred to:

"A lady desires the prayers of God's people in behalf of a sister who has recently lost her husband and cannot be comforted, that she may be able to bring herself and children to Him who has promised rest to the weary and heavy laden."

" A mother desires the earnest prayers of Christians for her children, lest these days of God's mercy shall pass and they not be saved."

" A lady who earnestly desires to be a child of God wishes the prayers of Christians that her sins and the cares of the world may not prevent her coming to Christ."

"A lady who has been greatly blest during the past ily, desires to return thanks to God for His great merey. and requests the earnest prayers of God's people for the conversion of her husband and eldest son, the latter of whom is deeply interested concerning his soul's

"A mother requests the prayers of Christians in be half of her family. She is the only professor in the household, and finds it very difficult to maintain a consirtent Christian spirit. There are seven members in the family unconverted-the father, four sons and two daughters. Christian mothers are particularly requested to bear her case in mind."

The other requests are confined to the welfare of young men, and a school in the Ward where the meeting is held. The first is from a young lawyer: The prayers of this meeting are requested in behalf

of a young lawyer in this city: he is both anxious and fearful—wishes to become a Christian, yet fears he never shall be one. Pray for him, Christians, that Christ may speak peace to his troubled soul."

Prayer is earnestly requested for a young man who s deeply interested concerning the salvation of his soul. Pray that he may yield to God to-day."

"The prayers of God's people here assembled, are requested in behalf of a young man who is confined to a sick bed with consumption. On last Saturday his physician communicated to him the painful intelligence that he could live but a few weeks at most, and now his great anxiety is for a thorough change of heart,"

"A young man who is studying for the ministry in this city, earnestly requests the prayer's of God's people in behalf of a brother living in Chicago, who has not yo given his heart to God.

The following request for prayers in behalf of a Sabbath School exhibits an interest not inferior to any of the others, inasmuch as it is for the rising genera-" Prayers are requested for a Sabbath School in this

Ward, of one hundred children from six to seventeen years of age, not one of whom professes Christianity that God would pour his spirit upon them, and turn their hearts to him."

Such were the subjects of the prayers which were

offered during one hour, while the singing and exhortaone lacked nothing in carnestness and interest. RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF COLLEGES.

We give the following summary of the religious condition of Colleges from an elaborate report on the sub ject, prepared to be used in connection with the "An-

nual Day of Prayer for Colleges:"

"At Amherst College, Mass., nothing of special religious interest has occurred during the past year; at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., the attendance at the religious lectures had been larger than hereto-fore; at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., six con-versions are reported, and about one-thrid of the stu-dents profess religion; at Davidson College, Mecklenburg, N. C., nothing noteworthy is reported at Han-pden Sidney College, Prince Edward's County At Harvard Scheepe, Prince Edward's Coling, Va., four have been admitted to the church; at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., the larger portion of the professing Christians are in the lower classes; at Heidelburg College, Tifin, Ohio, pothing of special interest; at Knox College, Gales-burg, Ill., nothing of special importance; at Jefferson College, Canonshur, Penn, one busdred statents burg, Ill., nothing of special importance: at Jefferson College, Canousburg, Penn.; one hundred students attend prayer-meeting; at Marietta College, Marietta,

Ohio, nothing of special interest, at Richmond College, Richmond, Va., twenty-five have been converted; at Rutgern College, New Brunswick, N. J., "the general religious interest seems to be deepending," at the University of Michigan, Ann Harbor, "ing." at the University of Michigan, Ann Harbor, the aspect of things is encouraging; at the University of Vermont, Burlington, nothing special; at Wahash College, Crawfordeville, Ind., the past year has been one of inactivity among Christians; at Washington College, Washington, Penn., the religious influence is very decided; at Washington College, Lexington, Va., "intemperance, profanity and gambling are almost "unknown," at Yale College, New-Haven, Con., five have been propounded for administration to the church."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna. Six: I have been much interested with the accounts in THE TRISENE Of the general awakening in the religious world, and in reply to the inquiries of your cor-respondent from Paterson, in this State, regarding the views and feelings of Universalists on the subject, desire to state that the Universalist Church in Newark, desire to state that the Universalist Church in News't, the Rev. Mr. Chambray, pastor, seems to have entered into the spirit of the times, both pastor and people giving renewed attention to religious matters, and awakening an interest in the minds of many who are led to the sitar of Christ to know and feel that he is indeed the Saving of the world. Regular prayermeetings are held in their church every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock, and inquirers are publicly, invited by Mr. Chambray to call upon him at his beaue on certain days for religious conference and communion, and many are thus led in the way of peace and salvation. The efforts which this indefatigable laborer in the vineyard of Christ is making to turn people from the ways of sint o holiness, to bring them to the knowledge of Christ and the enjoyment of his religion, are being blessed, and are in harmony with the general interest which seems to have pervaded the churches throughout the land. May many more go and do likewise. Yours truly, for a REVIVAL IN RONDOUT.

REVIVAL IN RONDOUT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Trabuse.

Rondout must not be unnoticed in the great religious revival. The work is going on here, and is prospering. The Presbyterian Church is now having meetings daily, between 12 and 1 o'clock; and we trust it will be rewarded for its labors. Many gather there; the principal business men of the village attend; and, alto gether, we have good meetings. We have prayer and

Yours,

THE PIKE-STREET BETHEL.

speaking and singing. Rondows, March 9, 1858.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In answer to the communication in your issue. of to-day, relative to the opening of the Seamens' Floating Bethel, foct of Pike street, I am pleased to state ing Bethel, foot of Pike street, I am picased to state
that immediately after the contemplated reopening of
the church its doors will be thrown open for the benefit
of such long-horemen and seamen as may be able or
willing to take advantage of the opportunity offered
for prayer and conversion.

The bethel will be raised on the hydrostatic lifting
dock on Friday morning, and will probably be ready
for revice on the Monday following.

Respectfully,
B. JOHN WRIGHT, Paster.
Parsonage, No. 202 South street, New York, March 16, 1886.

THE WORK AT TRENTON, N. J.

o the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: To me The Tribune has always been interesting, but now it is more so because of the fact that you are giving your numerous readers the religious incidents of each day, not only of your own city but also of other towns and cities throughout our land.

You may notice also, if you please, that Trenton N. J., is partaking of the same gracious visitation. For several weeks past meetings have been held in some of our churches every evening, and many have been awakened and brought to express a desire to flee the wrath to come and seek an interest in the precious Savior. At the Greene-street M. E. Church there has been no extraordinary excitement, yet the gentle showers have descended upon the church, and between sixty and seventy have professed to have found peace in believing. Also, in the Front-street M. E. Church, God's goodness has been displayed is the conversion of over 100 souls; while at the Union-street M. E. Church the Lord has been at work among the people, and nearly 150 have found Jesus to be precious. But the good work still continues in each of these churches, with as much interest as at any line during the progress of the meetings. But it stops not there. The Third Presbyterian Church has also shared in this gracious work, and quite a number have come out on the Lord's side, giving themselves up to his service. But the interest is on the rise there; daily prayer-meetings have been established in the lecture-room of the church, and at the hour 14, m.) crowds may be seen wending their way to the house of prayer, and there uniting as one in addressing the Threne of Grace; and while attending these meetings one is constrained to say, "The Lord is is his holy temple." The cloud is resting o'er us, and our abalous deelre and prayer to God is that it may break and delage the entire city with the glory of his power and grave. No doubt daily prayer-meetings will soon be established in other churches, and in answer to the many warm, and our settlement. Savior. At the Greene-street M. E. Church the be established in other churches, and in answer to the many warm, any ous petitions, the work of the Lord must revive yet more and more, and we be permitted to see and enjoy a "Pentecost" in the mode of us. To God be all the praise.

"THE JERKS" IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
Avoca, Ill., March I, 1856. Having noticed a short article in your paper 20, on the "jerks" in this place, and thinking perhaps it would be interesting to some of your readers, I con-cluded to write you a short account of the phenomenon. It made its first appearance in this neighborhood at a protracted meeting held by the Methodists at Indian Grove, about Nov. I, and continued to increase gradually (though not causing much excitement) until Christ-

ally (though not causing much excitement) until Christmas, when there was a similar meeting commenced here by the same ministers, at which it broke out with redeabled violence, and continued to increase until there were as many as a hundred persons affected with it in this vicinity. The persons attacked are generally rather under medium capacity, from ten to twenty years of age, there being but a few cases above the latter age. It is impossible to give you a particular description of the manner it affects different persons, as they are as differently affected as there are different temperaments, dispositions, muscles, &c. While some are only affected in the head and neck, causing them to shake the head with amazing rapidity and violence, others are only affected in muscles of the legs, causing them to jump and dance in the most violent manner: then again, others are affected in all the muscles at the same time, causing them to make the human body is capable.

The scene in the church was often supremely luticularly and the different postures, twistings, bendings, strikings, hickings, and other violent motions of which the human frame is capable, together with occasional barking and other unusual sounds, and you will have a faint idea of the scene exhibited here night after night.

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When the phenomenon first made its appearance, many imagined it to be the direct operation of the Spirit of God; others thought it mere animal encisement; others ascribed it to the influence of animal magnetism. From an careful observation as I am able to make. I have come to the latter opinion. I am certain it is an affection over which the will has entire control, from the fact that, if a person affected wishes to perform any particular act (such, focistance, as taking a drink of water), it matters not how violettly he may be "jerking." As soon as the will is directed to that object the muscles are obedient to it, the arm becomes steady, the drink is taken, when he "jerkings" are instantly begun again. Another fact shower it is still more obviously under the control of the will. Some persons of rather strong will, being affected, resolved that they would quit it, sae by persovering effort for a few days were able to get, the entire command of the muscles again, and have not since been affected, though some of them it is equires considerable effort of the will to prevent it when in the company of those who are "jerking." These, with other reasons I could name, if necessary, lead me to attribute it to meameric indusence.

I am also of opinica that it is sympathetically costagious, as the subjects are more violently affected when several of them are together at church, school, or any other place. There are instances well authenticated, where a number of the pupils have been seized while at school, in such a manner as to leave no doubt but that it was directly communicated from one to another. So strong was the conviction of the teacher that this was the case, that he dismissed the school without ceremeny, and directed them to separate as quickly as possible; and as quick as they separate at the some of them and have not since returned.

The phenomenon is gradually dying away, and, I hink, will shortly

situation. She has spells in which she loses the pow of motion entirely, and is unable to atter a word move a muscle, except to breathe, for tweety-for